

DRAFT EXPRESS TERMS
WITH PURPOSE & RATIONALE

Initial Date: 02/01/06

Revised as of:

02/07/06

02/14/06

00/00/00

The purpose of this Draft Express Terms with purpose and rationale is to place the 14 WorkGroup recommendations in numerical order and to show what has been submitted as suggested code amendments to the Office of the State Fire Marshal. It should be clearly noted that none of the changes have been accepted and/or rejected by the OSFM, but must be recognized as professional opinions of the various WorkGroups.

It should also be noted that this Draft is a “living document”, and will therefore be updated with regard to recommendations from the WorkGroups on a weekly basis (date of revisions will be noted above) until the Final Date scheduled for the Core Group to review any and all such recommended changes at it's meeting on March 17, 2006.

**PROPOSED BUILDING STANDARDS
OF THE OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL**

**REGARDING PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE
CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE**

Chapter 1 – Administration

IFC Chapter 1 Administration, Table 105.6.9

Add a permit to Table 105.6.9 for Pyrophoric Compressed Gas as currently required by CFC Section 105 Table 105-A

**TABLE 105.6.9
PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR COMPRESSED GASES**

| TYPE OF GAS | AMOUNT (cubic feet at NTP) |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Corrosive | 200 |
| Flammable (except cryogenic fluids and liquefied petroleum gases) | 200 |
| Highly toxic | Any Amount |
| Inert and simple asphyxiant | 6,000 |
| Oxidizing (including oxygen) | 504 |
| <u>Pyrophoric</u> | <u>Any Amount</u> |
| Toxic | Any Amount |

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

South is in agreement as it appears to be an oversight.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)**

IFC Chapter 1, Administration, Table 105.6.21

PURPOSE OF CHANGE:

Change the permit amount for Corrosive Solids in Table 105.6.21 from 1,000 pounds to that required by the current 2001 CFC Section 105 Table 105-C, 500 pounds.

**TABLE 105.6.21
PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

| TYPE OF MATERIAL | AMOUNT |
|---------------------|--|
| Combustible liquids | See Section 105.6.17. |
| Corrosive materials | See Section 105.6.9 55 gallons 1000 pounds 500 pounds |
| Gases | |
| Liquids | |
| Solids | |

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

South – Don't waste our time...

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)**

Chapter 2 – Definitions

(Amend IFC) 202 Large Family Day Care Home. A providers own home licensed to provide day care for periods less than 24-hours per day for nine to 14 persons, including children under the age of 10 years who reside at the home.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**

Chapter 3 – General Precautions Against Fire

305.1 Educational Group E. Educational Group E occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, by six or more persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12th grade. Religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums, which are accessory to churches in accordance with Section 302.2 and have occupant loads of less than 100 shall be classified as A-3 occupancies.

Class I, II or III-A liquids shall not be placed, stored or used in Group E Occupancies, except in approved quantities as necessary in laboratories and classrooms and for operation and maintenance as set forth in the Fire Code.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Educational occupancies frequently use or store hazardous or flammable materials for study and experimentation. Some of these materials are also used for the maintenance of sophisticated laboratory equipment. These materials are frequently stored in or adjacent to classrooms or laboratories.

The IBC does not prevent the unrestricted use and/or storage of hazardous or flammable materials in educational occupancies. The quantities used or stored and methods of handling could cause an unsafe condition. Restricting the amounts to those considered safe by the Fire Code is a reasonable way to control the negative impact.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

Chapter 4 – Emergency Planning and Preparedness

Chapter 5 – Fire Service Feature

(Amend IFC) Section 503.5.2 Fences and Gates. School grounds may be fenced and gates therein may be equipped with locks, provided that safe dispersal areas based on 3 square feet (0.28 m2) per occupant are located between the school and the fence. Such required safe dispersal areas shall not be located less than 50 feet (15240 mm) from school buildings.

Every public and private school shall conform with Section 32020 of the Education Code which states:

The governing board of every public school district, and the governing authority of every private school, which maintains any building used for the instruction or housing of school pupils on land entirely enclosed (except for building walls) by fences or walls, shall, through cooperation with the local law enforcement and fire-protection agencies having jurisdiction of the area, make provision for the erection of gates in such fences or walls. The gates shall be of sufficient size to permit the entrance of the ambulances, police equipment and fire-fighting apparatus used by the law enforcement and fire-protection agencies. There shall be no less than one such access gate and there shall be as many such gates as needed to assure access to all major buildings and ground areas. If such gates are to be equipped with locks, the locking devices shall be designed to permit ready entrance by the use of the chain or bolt-cutting devices with which the local law enforcement and fire-protection agencies may be equipped.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):

☐ **Approved**

☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**

☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**

☐ **Disapproved**

Chapter 6 – Building Services and Systems

Chapter 7 – Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction

Chapter 8 – Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings

Chapter 9 – Fire Protection Systems

901.4.1 Required fire protection systems. Fire protection systems required by this code or the ~~International~~ California Building Code shall be installed, repaired, operated, tested and maintained in accordance with this code.

901.4.2 Nonrequired fire protection systems. Any fire protection system or portion thereof not required by this code or the ~~International~~ California Building Code shall be allowed to be furnished for partial or complete protection provided such installed system meets the requirements of this code and the ~~International~~ California Building Code.

901.6.1 Standards. Fire protection systems shall be inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with the referenced standards listed in ~~Table 901.6.1~~. Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR.

Section 902 Definitions.

[F] AVERAGE AMBIENT SOUND LEVEL. The root mean square, A-weighted sound pressure level measured over a 24-hour period or the time any person(s) present, or whichever time period is less.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Required for correlation with NFPA 72 (2002)

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

DETECTOR, HEAT. A fire detector that senses heat ~~produced by burning substances, either abnormally high temperature or rate- of- rise or both.~~
~~Heat is the energy produced by combustion that causes substances to rise in temperature.~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Required for correlation with NFPA 72 (2002)

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

FIRE ALARM CONTROL UNIT. A system component that receives inputs from automatic and manual fire alarm devices and may be is capable of supplying power to detection devices and transponder(s) or off-premises transmitter(s). The control unit may be is capable of providing a transfer of power to the notification appliances and transfer of condition to relays or devices.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Required for correlation with NFPA 72 (2002)

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

MULTIPLE-STATION SMOKE ALARM. Two or more single-station alarm devices that are capable of interconnection such that actuation of one causes the appropriate alarm signal to operate in all interconnected alarms. ~~all integral or separate audible alarms to operate.~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Required for correlation with NFPA 72 (2002)

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

SMOKE ALARM. A single- or multiple-station alarm responsive to smoke, ~~and not connected to a system.~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Required for correlation with NFPA 72 (2002)

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

(**Amend IFC**) **903.2 Where required.** Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in this section.

The provisions of this subsection shall apply to every person, firm or corporation establishing, maintaining or operating a hospital, children's home, children's nursery or institution, of a home or institution for the care of aged or senile persons, or any sanitarium or institution for insane or mentally retarded persons and any nursing or convalescent home, and to any state-owned or state-occupied building used for any of the types of facilities specified herein. Every facility as specified herein wherein more than six guest or patients are housed or cared for on the premises on a 24-hour-per-day basis, shall have installed and maintained in an operable condition in every building or portion thereof where guest or patients are housed, an automatic sprinkler system of a type approved by the State Fire Marshal.

Exceptions: 1. This section shall not apply to homes or institutions for the 24-hour-per-day care of ambulatory children if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- 1.1 The building or portions thereof in which children are housed are not more than two stories in height and are constructed and maintained in accordance with regulations adopted by the State Fire Marshal.
- 1.2 The buildings or portions thereof housing more than six such children shall have installed and maintained in an operable condition therein, a fire alarm system of a type approved by the State Fire Marshal. Such system shall be activated by detectors responding to invisible particles of combustions then than heat, except that detectors used in closets, usable under-floor areas, storage rooms, bathrooms, attached garages, attics, plenums, laundry rooms and rooms of similar use may be heat-responsive devices.
- 1.3 The building or portions thereof do not house mentally ill or mentally retarded children.

2. This section shall not apply to any one-story building or structure of an institution or home for the care of the aged providing 24-hour-per-day care if such building or structure is used or intended to be used for the housing of on more than six ambulatory aged persons. Such buildings or institutions shall have installed and maintained in an operable condition herein a fire alarm system of a fire alarm system of a type approved by the State Fire Marshal. Such system shall be activated by detectors responding to either visible or invisible particle of combustion other than heat, except that detectors used in closets, usable under-floor areas, storage rooms, bathrooms, attached garages, attics, plenums, laundry rooms and rooms or similar use, may be heat-responsive devices.

3. This section shall not apply to occupancies or any alteration thereto conforming to the construction provisions of this exception which were under construction or in existence on March 4, 1972. "Under construction" as used in this exception shall mean that actual work had been performed on the construction site and shall not be construed to mean that the hospital, home, nursery, institution, sanitarium or any portion thereof, was or is in the planning stage. The provisions of this exception shall apply to those buildings or structures having bearing walls and structural frame protected in accordance with the provisions of Column 1 of Table 601.

When a new addition is to be made to an unsprinklered building, or structure as permitted by this subsection, such new addition shall be sprinklered as required by this section and shall be separated from the existing building or structures by no less than a two-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation.

NOTE: The provisions of this section do not apply to any facility used to house six or less persons on the premises. For requirements relative to small facilities, see Chapter 3.

4. In detention facilities where inmates are not restrained.

Automatic sprinkler system – Existing high-rise buildings. Regardless of any other provisions of these regulations, every existing high-rise building of Type II-B, Type III-B of Type V-B construction shall be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system conforming to NFPA 13.

Exception: Spaces of areas in telecommunication buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries and standby engines, provided those spaces or areas are quipped throughout with an automatic fire alarm system and are separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers consisting of not less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated walls and 2-hour fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling assemblies.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):

☐ Approved

☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification

☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle

☐ Disapproved

(Amend IFC) 903.2.2 Group E. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group E occupancies as follows:

1. Throughout all Group E fire areas greater than 20,000 square feet (1858 m2) in fire area.
2. Throughout every portion of educational buildings below the level of exit discharge.
3. All new public school campus buildings as defined in Section 202.

Exception: An automatic sprinkler system is not required in any fire area or area below the level of exit discharge where every classroom throughout the building has at least one exterior exit door at ground level.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):

☐ Approved

☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification

☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle

☐ Disapproved

903.2.4.2 Group H-5 occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings containing Group H-5 occupancies. The design of the sprinkler system shall not be less than that required under the ~~International~~ California Building

Code for the occupancy hazard classifications in accordance with Table 903.2.4.2. Where the design area of the sprinkler system consists of a corridor protected by one row of sprinklers, the maximum number of sprinklers required to be calculated is 13.

903.2.8.1 Repair garages. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings used as repair garages in accordance with the *International California Building Code*, as follows:

1. Buildings two or more stories in height, including basements, with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 10,000 square feet (929 m²).
2. One-story buildings with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 12,000 square feet (1115 m²).
3. Buildings with a repair garage servicing vehicles parked in the basement.

903.2.9 Group S-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings classified as enclosed parking garages in accordance with Section 406.4 of the *International California Building Code* or where located beneath other groups.

Exception: Enclosed parking garages located beneath Group R-3 occupancies.

903.2.12.1 Ducts conveying hazardous exhausts. Where required by the *International California Mechanical Code*, automatic sprinklers shall be provided in ducts conveying hazardous exhaust, flammable or combustible materials.

Exception: Ducts where the largest cross-sectional diameter of the duct is less than 10 inches (254 mm).

[F] 903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R sprinkler systems. Where allowed in buildings of Group R, up to and including four stories in height, automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R. When residential sprinkler systems are installed in accordance with this section, exceptions to, or reductions in, code requirements based on the installation of an automatic fire-extinguishing system are not allowed.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

(N) The additional safety that is provided by an automatic sprinkler system, that complies with the standards established under NFPA 13, has been acknowledged as justification for either increasing the allowable height of a building by one (1) story or increasing the allowable area beyond the limits established in Table 5-A. The proposed amendment is necessary because the IBC allows the use of a NFPA 13R automatic sprinkler system, in residential buildings up to 4-stories and 60 feet in height, which provides a reduction in fire suppression compared to a NFPA 13 system. Furthermore, the IBC does not require any additional protective features to mitigate the increase in potential risk associated with a building that is both taller and larger in area, thereby resulting in a potential decrease in public safety.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[] Approved

- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

903.3.2 Quick-response and residential sprinklers. Where automatic sprinkler systems are required by this code, quick-response or residential automatic sprinklers shall be installed in the following areas in accordance with Section 903.3.1 and their listings:

1. Throughout all spaces within a smoke compartment containing patient sleeping units in Group I-2 in accordance with the *International-California Building Code*.
2. Dwelling units and sleeping units in Group R and I-1 occupancies.
3. Light-hazard occupancies as defined in NFPA 13.

903.3.5 Water supplies. Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and the standards referenced in Section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the *International-California Plumbing Code*.

903.3.5.2 Secondary water supply. A secondary on-site water supply equal to the hydraulically calculated sprinkler demand, including the hose stream requirement, shall be provided for high-rise buildings in Seismic Design Category C, D, E or F as determined by the *International-California-Building Code*. The secondary water supply shall have a duration of not less than 30 minutes as determined by the occupancy hazard classification in accordance with NFPA 13.

Exception: Existing buildings.

903.6 Existing buildings. The provisions of this section are intended to provide a reasonable degree of safety in existing structures not complying with the minimum requirements of the *International-California Building Code* by requiring installation of an automatic fire-extinguishing system.

904.3.1 Electrical wiring. Electrical wiring shall be in accordance with this code or the *ICC-California Electrical Code*.

904.5 Wet-chemical systems. Wet-chemical extinguishing systems shall be installed, maintained, periodically inspected and tested in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and NFPA 17A and their listing.

904.6 Dry-chemical systems. Dry-chemical extinguishing systems shall be installed, maintained, periodically inspected and tested in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and NFPA 17 and their listing.

904.7 Foam systems. Foam-extinguishing systems shall be installed, maintained, periodically inspected and tested in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and NFPA 11, NFPA 11A and NFPA 16 and their listing.

904.7.1 System test. Foam-extinguishing systems shall be inspected and tested at intervals in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR NFPA 25.

904.8 Carbon dioxide systems. Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems shall be installed, maintained, periodically inspected and tested in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and NFPA 12 and their listing.

904.9 Halon systems. Halogenated extinguishing systems shall be installed, maintained, periodically inspected and tested in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and NFPA 12A and their listing.

904.10 Clean-agent systems. Clean-agent fire-extinguishing systems shall be installed, maintained, periodically inspected and tested in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and NFPA 2001 and their listing.

904.11 Commercial cooking systems. ~~The automatic fire extinguishing system for commercial cooking systems shall be of a type recognized for protection of commercial cooking equipment and exhaust systems of the type and arrangement protected. Preengineered automatic dry and wet chemical extinguishing systems shall be tested in accordance with UL 300 and listed and labeled for the intended application. Other types of automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be listed and labeled for specific use as protection for commercial cooking operations. The system shall be installed in accordance with this code, its listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions. Automatic fire extinguishing systems of the following types shall be installed in accordance with the referenced standard indicated, as follows:~~

~~@Ind 1 ZL = 1.~~

~~@IND 2 = Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems, NFPA 12.~~

~~@Ind 1 ZL = 2.~~

~~@IND 2 = Automatic sprinkler systems, NFPA 13.~~

~~@Ind 1 ZL = 3.~~

~~@IND 2 = Foam water sprinkler system or foam water spray systems, NFPA 16.~~

~~@Ind 1 ZL = 4.~~

~~@IND 2 = Dry chemical extinguishing systems, NFPA 17.~~

~~@Ind 1 ZL = 5.~~

~~@IND 2 = Wet chemical extinguishing systems, NFPA 17A.~~

Protection of commercial type cooking equipment protected by a Type I Hood, shall be by means of an automatic fire extinguishing system that is listed and labeled for its intended use as follows:

- 1) Wet chemical extinguishing system, complying with UL 300. All existing dry chemical and wet chemical extinguishing systems shall comply with UL 300, no later than the second required servicing of the system following the effective date of this section or January 2008, which ever occurs first.
- 2) Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems.
- 3) Automatic fire sprinkler systems.

All systems shall be installed in accordance with the California Mechanical Code, appropriate adopted standards, their listing and the manufacturers' installation instructions.

Exception: Factory-built commercial cooking recirculating systems that are tested, listed, labeled and installed in accordance with UL 710B. ~~and listed, labeled and installed in accordance with Section 304.1 of the *International Mechanical Code*.~~

904.11.5 Portable fire extinguishers for commercial cooking equipment. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided ~~within a 30-foot (9144 mm) travel distance of commercial-type cooking equipment.~~ Cooking equipment involving vegetable or animal oils and fats shall be protected by a Class K-rated portable extinguisher and maintained in accordance with Chapter 3, Title 19 CCR.

904.11.5.2 Class K portable fire extinguishers for deep fat fryers. When hazard areas include deep fat fryers, listed Class K portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 3, Title 19 CCR and as follows:

1. For up to four fryers having a maximum cooking medium capacity of 80 pounds (36.3 kg) each: One Class K portable fire extinguisher of a minimum 1.5 gallon (6 L) capacity.
2. For every additional group of four fryers having a maximum cooking medium capacity of 80 pounds (36.3 kg) each: Additional Class K portable fire extinguishers of a minimum 1.5 gallon (6 L) capacity shall be provided.
3. For individual fryers exceeding 6 square feet (0.55 m²) in surface area: Class K portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in accordance with the extinguisher manufacturer's recommendations.

904.11.6 Operations and maintenance. Commercial cooking systems shall be operated and maintained in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and this section.

906.1 Where required. Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in the following locations.

1. In new and existing Group A, B, E, F, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4 and S occupancies.

~~**Exception:** In new and existing Group A, B and E occupancies equipped throughout with quick-response sprinklers, portable fire extinguishers shall be required only in locations specified in Items 2 through 6.~~

- ~~2. Within 30 feet (9144 mm) of commercial cooking equipment.~~

- ~~3. In areas where flammable or combustible liquids are stored, used or dispensed.~~

- ~~4. On each floor of structures under construction, except Group R-3 occupancies, in accordance with Section 1415.1.~~

- ~~5. Where required by the sections indicated in Table 906.1.~~

- ~~6. Special-hazard areas, including but not limited to laboratories, computer rooms and generator rooms, where required by the fire code official.~~

906.2 General requirements. Portable fire extinguishers shall be selected, installed and maintained in accordance with Chapter 3, Title 19 CCR and this section ~~and NFPA-10.~~

Exceptions:

1. The travel distance to reach an extinguisher shall not apply to the spectator seating portions of Group A-5 occupancies.
2. ~~Thirty-day inspections shall not be required and maintenance shall be allowed to be once every three years for dry-chemical or halogenated agent portable fire extinguishers that are supervised by a listed and approved electronic monitoring device, provided that all of the following are complied with:~~
 - 2.1. ~~Electronic monitoring shall confirm that extinguishers are properly positioned, properly charged and unobstructed.~~
 - 2.2. ~~Loss of power or circuit continuity to the electronic monitoring device shall initiate a trouble signal.~~
 - 2.3. ~~The extinguishers shall be installed inside of a building or cabinet in a noncorrosive environment.~~
 - 2.4. ~~Electronic monitoring devices and supervisory circuits shall be tested every three years when extinguisher maintenance is performed.~~
 - 2.5. ~~A written log of required hydrostatic test dates for extinguishers shall be maintained by the owner to ensure that hydrostatic tests are conducted at the frequency required by NFPA 10.~~

906.3 Size and distribution. ~~For occupancies that involve primarily Class A fire hazards, the minimum sizes and distribution shall comply with Table 906.3(1). Fire extinguishers for occupancies involving flammable or combustible liquids with depths of less than or equal to 0.25 inch (6.35 mm) shall be selected and placed in accordance with Table 906.3(2). Fire extinguishers for occupancies involving flammable or combustible liquids with a depth of greater than 0.25 inch (6.35 mm) or involving combustible metals shall be selected and placed in accordance with NFPA 10. Extinguishers for Class C fire hazards shall be selected and placed on the basis of the anticipated Class A or Class B hazard.~~

906.4 Cooking grease fires. ~~Fire extinguishers provided for the protection of cooking grease fires shall be of an approved type compatible with the automatic fire extinguishing system agent and in accordance with Section 904.11.5.~~

906.5 Conspicuous location. ~~Portable fire extinguishers shall be located in conspicuous locations where they will be readily accessible and immediately available for use. These locations shall be along normal paths of travel, unless the fire code official determines that the hazard posed indicates the need for placement away from normal paths of travel.~~

906.6 Unobstructed and unobscured. ~~Portable fire extinguishers shall not be obstructed or obscured from view. In rooms or areas in which visual obstruction cannot be completely avoided, means shall be provided to indicate the locations of extinguishers.~~

906.7 Hangers and brackets. ~~Hand-held portable fire extinguishers, not housed in cabinets, shall be installed on the hangers or brackets supplied. Hangers or brackets shall be securely anchored to the mounting surface in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.~~

906.83 Cabinets. Cabinets used to house portable fire extinguishers shall not be locked.

Exceptions:

1. ~~Where portable fire extinguishers subject to malicious use or damage are provided with a means of ready access.~~
2. In Group I-3 occupancies and in mental health areas in Group I-2 occupancies, access to portable fire extinguishers shall be permitted to be locked or to be located in staff locations provided the staff has keys.

~~**906.9 Height above floor.** Portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its top is not more than 5 feet (1524 mm) above the floor. Hand held portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its top is not more than 3.5 feet (1067 mm) above the floor. The clearance between the floor and the bottom of installed hand held extinguishers shall not be less than 4 inches (102 mm).~~

~~**906.10 Wheeled units.** Wheeled fire extinguishers shall be conspicuously located in a designated location.~~

Section 907 Fire Alarm and Detection Systems

907.1.2.1 A minimum of one fire alarm box shall be installed for each fire alarm system at a location approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

Exception: Fire alarm systems dedicated to elevator recall control and supervisory service.

Where other sections of this code allow elimination of fire alarm boxes due to sprinklers, a single fire alarm box shall be installed.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

This amendment is required for correlation with NFPA 72, 2002, Section 6.8.5.1.2.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

907.2XXX Group C Occupancies. Every building and structure used or intended for sleeping purposes shall be provided with an automatic smoke-detector system.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Buildings and structures in existence and in operation prior to January 11, 1985.

2. Tents, tent structures and buildings and structures that do not exceed 25 ft (7620mm) in any lateral dimensions and where such building or structure is not more than one story.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

SFM existing amendment, CFC Section 1006.2.13 for Group C Occupancies fire alarm systems and exception #1 is carried over to the IBC/IFC.

Exception #2 is being added to correlate with existing CBC Section 431A.6 and 431A.4.1 requirements.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

907.2 Where required—new buildings and structures. An approved manual, automatic or manual and automatic fire alarm system installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and NFPA 72 shall be provided in new buildings and structures in accordance with Sections 907.2.1 through 907.2.23 and provide occupant notification in accordance with Section 907.10, unless other requirements are provided by another section of this code. Where automatic sprinkler protection installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 is provided and connected to the building fire alarm system, automatic heat detection required by this section shall not be required.

The automatic fire detectors shall be smoke detectors. Where ambient conditions prohibit installation of automatic smoke detection, other automatic fire detection shall be allowed where approved.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

The approval by the authority having jurisdiction is necessary for use of alternate type of detection. This is provided for clarity

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)

(Amend IFC) 907.2.3.1 New public school campus. On or after July 1, 2002, a State Fire Marshal approved and listed automatic fire alarm system shall be provided on all new public school campus buildings as defined in Section 202. The approved fire alarm system

shall be both automatic and manual and maintained in accordance with the California Electrical Code and California Fire Code. At least one manual box shall be installed for the purpose of manually initiating the fire alarm system.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):

☐ **Approved**

☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**

☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**

☐ **Disapproved**

☐ **Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)**

(Amend IFC) 907.2.3.2 Modernization project. A State Fire Marshal approved and listed automatic fire alarm system shall be installed in all modernization projects as defined in section 902.1. The approved fire alarm system shall be both automatic and manual and maintained in accordance with the California Electrical Code and the California Fire Code. When the requirements of this section are met, manual fire alarm pull boxes are not required throughout the modernization project. At least one manual box shall be installed for the purpose of manually initiating the fire alarm system.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):

☐ **Approved**

☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**

☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**

☐ **Disapproved**

907.2.6.2 Group I-2. Corridors in nursing homes (both intermediate care and skilled nursing facilities), detoxification facilities and spaces permitted to be open to the corridors by Section 407.2 of the ~~International~~ California Building Code shall be equipped with an automatic fire detection system. Hospitals shall be equipped with smoke detection as required in Section 407.2 of the ~~International~~ California Building Code.

Exceptions:

1. Corridor smoke detection is not required in smoke compartments that contain patient sleeping units where patient sleeping units are provided with smoke detectors that comply with UL 268. Such detectors shall provide a visual display on the corridor side of each patient sleeping unit and shall provide an audible and visual alarm at the nursing station attending each unit.

2. Corridor smoke detection is not required in smoke compartments that contain patient sleeping units where patient sleeping unit doors are equipped with automatic door-closing devices with integral smoke detectors on the unit sides installed in accordance with their listing, provided that the integral detectors perform the required alerting function.

(Amend IFC) 907.2.6.3 Group I-4 Occupancies. Large family day-care homes shall be equipped with State Fire Marshal-approved and listed single-station residential-type smoke alarms. The number and placement of smoke alarms shall be determined by the enforcement authority.

Every large family day-care home shall be provided with at least one manual device at a location approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Such device shall actuate a fire alarm signal, which shall be audible throughout the facility at a minimum level of 15 db above ambient noise level. These devices need not be interconnected to any other fire alarm device, have a control panel, or be electrically supervised or provided with emergency power. Such device or devices shall be attached to the structure and may be of any acceptable to the enforcing agent, provided that such devices are distinctive in tone and are audible throughout the structure.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**

907.2.7 Group M. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group M occupancies having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. The initiation of a signal from a manual fire alarm box shall initiate alarm notification appliances as required by Section 907.10.

Exceptions:

1. Covered mall buildings complying with Section 402 of the ~~International~~ California Building Code.
2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will automatically activate upon sprinkler water flow.

(Amend IFC) 907.2.10.1.2 Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and I-1. Single or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed and maintained in Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and I-1, regardless of occupant load at all of the following locations:

1. On the ceiling or wall outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of bedrooms.
2. In each room used for sleeping purposes.

3. In each story within a dwelling unit, including basements but not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics. In dwellings or dwelling units with split-levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level

Health And Safety Code 13113.7 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a smoke alarm, approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Section 13114, shall be installed, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions in each dwelling intended for human occupancy within the earliest applicable time period as follows:

(1) For all dwelling units intended for human occupancy, upon the owner's application on or after January 1, 1985, for a permit for alterations, repairs, or additions, exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(2) For all other dwelling units intended for human occupancy on or after January 1, 1987.

However, if any local rule, regulation, or ordinance, adopted prior to the compliance dates specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) requires installation in a dwelling unit intended for human occupancy of smoke alarms which receive their power from the electrical system of the building and requires compliance with the local rule, regulation, or ordinance at a date subsequent to the dates specified in this section, the compliance date specified in the rule, regulation, or ordinance shall, but only with respect to the dwelling units specified in this section, take precedence over the dates specified in this section.

The State Fire Marshal may adopt regulations exempting dwellings intended for human occupancy with fire sprinkler systems from the provisions of this section, if he or she determines that a smoke alarm is not reasonably necessary for fire safety in the occupancy.

Unless prohibited by local rules, regulations, or ordinances, a battery-operated smoke alarm, which otherwise meets the standards adopted pursuant to Section 13114 for smoke alarms, satisfies the requirements of this section.

(b) "Dwelling units intended for human occupancy," as used in this section, includes a duplex, lodging house, apartment complex, hotel, motel, condominium, stock cooperative, time-share project, or dwelling unit of a multiple-unit dwelling complex. For the purpose of this part, "dwelling units intended for human occupancy" does not include manufactured homes as defined in Section 18007, mobile homes as defined in Section 18008, and commercial coaches as defined in Section 18001.8.

(c) The owner of each dwelling unit subject to this section shall supply and install smoke alarms required by this section in the locations and in the manner set forth in the manufacturer's instructions, as approved by the State Fire Marshal's regulations. In the case of apartment complexes and other multiple-dwelling complexes, a smoke detector shall be installed in the common stairwells. All fire alarm warning systems supplemental to the smoke detector shall also be listed by the State Fire Marshal.

(d) A high rise structure, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 13210 and regulated by Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 13210), and which is used for purposes other than as dwelling units intended for human occupancy, is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(e) The owner shall be responsible for testing and maintaining detectors in hotels, motels, lodging houses, and common stairwells of apartment complexes and other multiple dwelling complexes.

An owner or the owner's agent may enter any dwelling unit, efficiency dwelling unit, guest room, and suite owned by the owner for the purpose of installing, repairing, testing, and maintaining single station smoke alarms required by this section. Except in cases of emergency, the owner or owner's agent shall give the tenants of each such unit, room, or suite reasonable notice in writing of the intention to enter and shall enter only during normal business hours. Twenty-four hours shall be presumed to be reasonable notice in absence of evidence to the contrary.

The smoke alarm shall be operable at the time that the tenant takes possession. The apartment complex tenant shall be responsible for notifying the manager or owner if the tenant becomes aware of an inoperable smoke alarm within his or her unit. The owner or authorized agent shall correct any reported deficiencies in the smoke alarm and shall not be in violation of this section for a deficient smoke alarm when he or she has not received notice of the deficiency.

(f) A violation of this section is an infraction punishable by a maximum fine of two hundred dollars (\$200) for each offense.

(g) This section shall not affect any rights which the parties may have under any other provision of law because of the presence or absence of a smoke alarm.

(h) This section shall not apply to the installation of smoke alarms in single-family dwellings or factory-built housing which is regulated by Section 13113.8, as added by Assembly Bill No. 2285 of the 1983-84 Regular Session.

Health and Safety Code 13113.8. (a) On and after January 1, 1986, every single-family dwelling and factory-built housing, as defined in Section 19971, which is sold shall have an operable smoke alarm. The alarm shall be approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal and installed in accordance with the State Fire Marshal's regulations. Unless prohibited by local rules, regulations, or ordinances, a battery-operated smoke alarm shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this section.

(b) On and after January 1, 1986, the transferor of any real property containing a single-family dwelling, as described in subdivision (a), whether the transfer is made by sale, exchange, or real property sales contract, as defined in Section 2985 of the Civil Code, shall deliver to the transferee a written statement indicating that the transferor is in compliance with this section. The disclosure statement shall be either included in the receipt for deposit in a real estate transaction, an addendum attached thereto, or a separate document.

(c) The transferor shall deliver the statement referred to in subdivision (b) as soon as practicable before the transfer of title in the case of a sale or exchange, or prior to execution of the contract where the transfer is by a real property sales contract, as defined in Section 2985. For purposes of this subdivision, "delivery" means delivery in person or by mail to the transferee or transferor, or to any person authorized to act for him or her in the transaction, or to additional transferees who have requested delivery from the transferor in writing. Delivery to the spouse of a transferee or transferor shall be deemed delivery to a transferee or

transferor, unless the contract states otherwise.

(d) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Transfers which are required to be preceded by the furnishing to a prospective transferee of a copy of a public report pursuant to Section 11018.1 of the Business and Professions Code.

(2) Transfers pursuant to court order, including, but not limited to, transfers ordered by a probate court in the administration of an estate, transfers pursuant to a writ of execution, transfers by a trustee in bankruptcy, transfers by eminent domain, or transfers resulting from a decree for specific performance.

(3) Transfers to a mortgagee by a mortgagor in default, transfers to a beneficiary of a deed of trust by a trustor in default, transfers by any foreclosure sale after default, transfers by any foreclosure sale after default in an obligation secured by a mortgage, or transfers by a sale under a power of sale after a default in an obligation secured by a deed of trust or secured by any other instrument containing a power of sale.

(4) Transfers by a fiduciary in the course of the administration of a decedent's estate, guardianship, conservatorship, or trust.

(5) Transfers from one co-owner to one or more co-owners.

(6) Transfers made to a spouse, or to a person or persons in the lineal line of consanguinity of one or more of the transferors.

(7) Transfers between spouses resulting from a decree of dissolution of a marriage, from a decree of legal separation, or from a property settlement agreement incidental to either of those decrees.

(8) Transfers by the Controller in the course of administering the Unclaimed Property Law provided for in Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 1500) of Title 10 of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(9) Transfers under the provisions of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 3691) or Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 3771) of Part 6 of Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(e) No liability shall arise, nor any action be brought or maintained against, any agent of any party to a transfer of title, including any person or entity acting in the capacity of an escrow, for any error, inaccuracy, or omission relating to the disclosure required to be made by a transferor pursuant to this section. However, this subdivision does not apply to a licensee, as defined in Section 10011 of the Business and Professions Code, where the licensee participates in the making of the disclosure required to be made pursuant to this section with actual knowledge of the falsity of the disclosure.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this section, this section shall not be deemed to create or imply a duty upon a licensee, as defined in Section 10011 of the Business and Professions Code, or upon any agent of any party to a transfer of title, including any person or entity acting in the capacity of an escrow, to monitor or ensure compliance with this section.

(g) No transfer of title shall be invalidated on the basis of a failure to comply with this section, and the exclusive remedy for the failure to comply with this section is an award of actual damages not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), exclusive of any court costs and attorney's fees.

(h) Local ordinances requiring smoke alarms in single-family dwellings may be enacted or amended. However, the ordinances shall satisfy the minimum requirements of this section.

(i) For the purposes of this section, "single-family dwelling" does not include a manufactured home as defined in Section 18007, a mobile home as defined in Section 18008, or a commercial coach as defined in Section 18001.8.

(j) This section shall not apply to the installation of smoke alarms in dwellings intended for human occupancy, as defined in and regulated by Section 13113.7 of the Health and Safety Code, as added by Senate Bill No. 1448 in the 1983-84 Regular Session.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):

☐ **Approved**

☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**

☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**

☐ **Disapproved**

907.2.12 High-rise buildings. Buildings with a floor used for human occupancy located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with an automatic fire alarm system and an emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.2.12.2.

Exceptions:

1. Airport traffic control towers in accordance with Section 907.2.22 and Section 412 of the ~~International~~-California Building Code.
2. Open parking garages in accordance with Section 406.3 of the ~~International~~-California Building Code.
3. Buildings with an occupancy in Group A-5 in accordance with Section 303.1 of the ~~International~~-California Building Code.
4. Low-hazard special occupancies in accordance with Section 503.1.1 of the ~~International~~-California Building Code.
5. Buildings with an occupancy in Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 in accordance with Section 415 of the ~~International~~-California Building Code.

(Amend IFC) 907.2.12.4 Existing High-rise Buildings

907.2.12.4.1 Fire-Warning System. Every existing high-rise building shall be provided with an approved fire-warning system. In department stores, retail sales stores and similar occupancies where the general public is admitted, such systems shall be of a type capable of alerting staff and employees. In office buildings and all other high-rise buildings, such systems shall be of a type capable of alerting all occupants simultaneously.

Exceptions: 1. In areas of public assemblage, the type and location of audible devices shall be as determined by the enforcing agency.

2. When acceptable to the enforcing agency, the occupant voice notification system required by Section 403.17 may be used in lieu of the fire-warning system required by Section 403.2.14.

907.2.12.4.2 Existing systems. Existing fire-warning systems, when acceptable to the enforcing agency, shall be deemed as conforming to the provisions of these regulations.

907.2.12.4.3 Annunciation. When a new fire alarm system is installed, it shall be connected to an annunciator panel installed in a location approved by the enforcing agency.

For purposes of annunciation, zoning shall be in accordance with the following:

1. When the system serves more than one building, each building shall be considered as a separate zone.
2. Each floor shall be considered as a separate zone.

Exception: Selective coded systems need not conform to Items 1 and 2.

907.2.12.4.4 Fire department notification. There shall be provided a dependable method of notifying the fire department.

907.2.12.4.5 Systems Interconnection. When an automatic fire detection system or automatic extinguishing system is installed, activation of such system shall cause the sounding of the fire-warning system signaling devices at locations designated by the enforcing agency.

907.2.12.4.6 Manual sending stations. A manual fire alarm stations shall be provided in the locations designated by the enforcing agency. Such locations shall be where stations are readily accessible and visible and in normal paths of daily travel by occupants of the building, but need not exceed that specified in the California Electrical Code for the distribution of manual sending stations.

907.2.12.4.7. Wiring. Approved and listed TFE and FEP cables may be installed exposed or concealed without the use of raceways. Such exposed cables shall not be installed less than 7 feet (2134 mm) from the floor, and when passing through fire-resistive construction, shall have their penetrations protected in such a manner as to retain the integrity of the fire-resistive construction.

Exception: Previously installed fire-alarm wiring in good condition and adequate for the system's electrical requirements may be accepted.

907.2.12.4.8 Occupant voice notification system. An approved occupant voice notification system shall be provided in every existing high-rise building which exceeds 150 feet (45720 mm) in height measured in the manner set forth in Section 403.2.1. Such system shall provide communication from a location available to and designated by the enforcing agency to not less than all public areas.

The occupant voice notification system may be combined with a fire alarm system provide the combined system has been approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal. The sounding of a fire alarm signal in any given area or floor shall not prohibit voice communication to other areas of floors. Combination systems shall be designed to permit voice transmission to override the fire alarm signal, but the fire alarm signal shall not terminate in less than three minutes.

907.2.12.4.9 Fire department system. When it is determined by test that portable fire department communication equipment is ineffective, a communication system acceptable to the enforcing agency shall be installed within the building to permit emergency communication between fire-suppression personnel.

907.2.12.4.10 Smoke control systems. Existing air-circulation systems shall be provided with an override switch in a location approved by the enforcing agency which will allow for the manual control of shutdown of the systems.

Exception: Systems which serve only a single floor, or portion thereof, without any penetration by ducts or other means into adjacent floors.

907.2.12.4.11 Sensing devices. Sensing devices for emergency operation of elevators shall be provided. Sensing devices shall be State Fire Marshal approve and listed detectors of the type which respond to visible or invisible products of combustion based on a smoke obscuration of not more than 0.03 optical density per foot or more at ceiling height or at an elevation of 12 feet (3658 mm), which ever is lower, at the elevator entrance.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved

(Amend IFC) 907.2.15 Delayed egress locks. Where delayed egress locks are installed on means of egress doors in accordance with Section 1008.1.8.6, an automatic smoke or heat detection system shall be installed as required by that section.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved

- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
☐ Disapproved

~~**1006.2.12.5 (SFM) Automatic smoke detection system egress control devices.** Smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with this section when required for use with special egress control devices.~~

~~**1006.2.12.5.1** In other than Group I Occupancies, for single-story buildings smoke detectors shall be installed at ceilings throughout all occupied areas and mechanical/electrical spaces. For multiple-story buildings smoke detectors shall be installed throughout all occupied areas and mechanical/electrical spaces for the story where special egress control devices are installed. Additional detectors are required on adjacent stories where occupants of those stories utilize the same exit egress.~~

~~**1006.2.12.5.2** For Group I Occupancies, smoke detectors shall be installed at ceilings throughout all occupied areas and mechanical/electrical spaces of smoke compartments where special egress control devices are installed. Additional detectors are required in adjacent smoke compartments where occupants of those compartments utilize the same exit egress.~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

SFM is repealing existing CFC Amendments, Sections 1006.2.12.5, 1006.2.12.5.1, and 1006.2.12.5.2. CA Health & Safety Code Section 1569.69 requires “smoke detection throughout” and not heat detection for activation of special egress devices.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
☐ Disapproved
☐ Core Group Did Not Review

907.2.16 Aerosol storage uses. Aerosol storage rooms and general-purpose warehouses containing aerosols shall be provided with an approved manual fire alarm system where required by the ~~International~~ California Fire Code.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Editorial

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle

- ☐ Disapproved
☐ Core Group Did Not Review

907.2.18 Underground buildings with smoke exhaust systems. Where a smoke exhaust system is installed in an underground building in accordance with the International California Building Code, automatic fire detectors shall be provided in accordance with this section.

907.19.2 Winery Caves.

An approved manual fire alarm system conforming to the provisions of Section 907.2.1 Article 10, Section 1007.2.2 shall be provided in all Type 3 winery caves.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Carry over the existing SFM amendments for “Winery Caves fire alarm system requirements” to the appropriate section of the CFC/IFC.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
☐ Disapproved
☐ Core Group Did Not Review

414A.5 907.2XX Fixed Guideway Transits Systems Fire Alarm and Communication Systems.

414A.5.1 907.2X General. Every fixed guideway transit station shall be provided with a state fire marshal-approved and listed fire alarm system. The alarm and communication systems shall be proprietary, designed and installed so that damage to any one speaker will not render any paging zone of the system inoperative.

EXCEPTION: Open stations.

The voice alarm and public address system may be a combined system. When approved by the fire department, a communications system may be combined with the voice alarm system and the public address system. Such combined systems shall meet the requirements of the California Electric Code.

414A.5.1.1 907.2XX System components. Each station fire alarm system shall consist of:

1. Fire alarm control panel at a location as permitted by the authority having jurisdiction.
2. An alarm annunciator(s). The annunciator(s) shall be located at a point acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. The annunciator(s) shall indicate the type of device and

general location of alarm. All alarm, supervisory and trouble signals shall be transmitted to the local annunciator(s) and the (Operations Control Center (OCC)).

3. Manual fire alarm boxes ~~pull stations~~ shall be provided throughout passenger platforms and stations.

EXCEPTION: Voice alarm reporting devices (emergency telephones) may be used in lieu of manual fire alarm boxes ~~pull stations~~ as permitted by the authority having jurisdiction. Such devices shall provide two-way communication between the OCC and each device. Such devices shall be located as required for manual fire alarm ~~pull~~ boxes, and shall be distinctly identified by signs, coloring, or other means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

4. Automatic smoke detectors in all ancillary spaces.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Ancillary spaces protected by an approved fixed automatic extinguishing system; or

2. Ancillary spaces protected by quick-response sprinklers.

5. Automatic control of exiting components.

414A.5.1.2 907.2XX Combined voice alarm/public address system. Each station shall be provided with a one-way paging system(s) capable of transmitting voice, tape or electronically generated messages to all areas of the station. The system(s) shall be configured such that the messages can be initiated from either the Emergency Management Panel (EMP) or the OCC.

414A.5.2 907.2XX Emergency telephones. A dedicated emergency phone system shall be provided in all underground stations to facilitate direct communications for emergency response between remote locations and the EMP.

414A.5.2.1 907.2XX The remote phones shall be located at ends of station platforms, each hose outlet connection and station valve rooms.

414A.5.2.2 907.2.XX Provisions shall be made in the design of this system for extensions of the system to the next passenger station or guideway portal.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Add existing SFM amendments for Fixed Guideway Transit Station “fire alarm requirements” with editorial terminology changes to IBC/CBC, and renumber as required.

Action Taken (Core Group):

☐ **Approved**

☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**

☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**

☐ **Disapproved**

☐ Core Group Did Not Review

907.2 XX MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION STUDIO SOUND STAGES AND APPROVED PRODUCTION FACILITIES

907.2 XX Fire Alarm Control Units Panels. Fire alarm control units ~~panels~~ shall be California State Fire Marshal listed and shall be utilized in accordance with their listing. Panels may be temporarily supported by sets, platforms or pedestals.

907.2 XX Heat Detectors. Heat detection required by this article shall be defined as a portable system as it is intended to be reinstalled when platforms or sets are changed.

Heat detectors shall be secured to standard outlet boxes which may be temporarily supported by sets, platforms or pedestals

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Add existing SFM CFC Amendments (CFC 4006), Motion Picture Production Studio Sound Stages and Approved Production Facilities “fire alarm requirements” with editorial terminology changes to the IBC/CBC, and renumber as required.

Action Taken (Core Group):

☐ Approved

☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification

☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle

☐ Disapproved

☐ Core Group Did Not Review

907.2.21 Residential aircraft hangars. A minimum of one listed smoke alarm shall be installed within a residential aircraft hangar as defined in the ~~International~~ *California Building Code* and shall be interconnected into the residential smoke alarm or other sounding device to provide an alarm which will be audible in all sleeping areas of the dwelling.

907.4.1 Location. Manual fire alarm boxes shall be located not more than 5 feet (1524 mm) from the entrance to each exit. Additional manual fire alarm boxes shall be located so that travel distance to the nearest box does not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm).

Exception: When individual dwelling units are served by a single exit stairway, additional boxes at other than the ground floor may be omitted.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

This amendment “Exception” is required to correlate with the existing SFM Amendment to NFPA 72, Section 5.12.8.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

907.4.5 Protective covers. The fire code official is authorized to require the installation of listed manual fire alarm box protective covers to prevent malicious false alarms or to provide the manual fire alarm box with protection from physical damage. The protective cover shall be transparent or red in color with a transparent face to permit visibility of the manual fire alarm box. Each cover shall include proper operating instructions. A protective cover that emits a local alarm signal shall not be installed ~~unless approved~~.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Required for correlation with current SFM Bulletin concerning “protective covers with integral alarms” installed over manual fire alarm boxes.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

907.6 Wiring. Wiring shall comply with the requirements of this code or the ~~ICC~~ California Electrical Code and NFPA 72. Wireless protection systems utilizing radio-frequency transmitting devices shall comply with the special requirements for supervision of low-power wireless systems in NFPA 72.

907.7 Activation. Where an alarm notification system is required by another section of this code, it shall be activated by:

1. ~~Required~~ automatic fire alarm system.
2. Sprinkler water-flow devices.
3. ~~Required~~ manual fire alarm boxes.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

This SFM Amendment is for clarity. These fire alarm notification requirements apply to all installed fire alarm systems, not just required systems

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**

[] Core Group Did Not Review

907.7 Activation. Where an alarm notification system is required by another section of this code, it shall be activated by:

1. ~~Required~~ automatic fire alarm system.
2. Sprinkler water-flow devices.
3. ~~Required~~ manual fire alarm boxes.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

This SFM Amendment is for clarity. These fire alarm notification requirements apply to all installed fire alarm systems, not just required systems

Action Taken (Core Group):

[] Approved

[] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification

[] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle

[] Disapproved

[] Core Group Did Not Review

907.9 Annunciation. Fire alarm systems shall be divided into alarm zones when required by the authority having jurisdiction. When two or more alarm zones are required, visible annunciation shall be provided in a location approved by the chief to assist in determining the fire location. The annunciation of all zones and device identification shall be on electrically supervised initiation circuits to the main fire alarm control unit panel. Alarm, supervisory and trouble signals shall be annunciated in the main control unit panel by means of an audible signal and a visual display. Such annunciation shall indicate the building, floor, zone or other designated area from which the alarm or trouble signal originated. Visible annunciation shall be provided in a location approved by the chief. For the purposes of annunciation, zoning shall be in accordance with the following:

1. When the fire-protective signaling system serves more than one building, each building shall be considered as a separate zone.
2. Each floor of a building shall be considered as a separate zone.
3. Each section of floor of a building that is separated by area separation walls or by horizontal exits shall be considered as a separate zone.
4. Annunciation shall be further divided into zones where deemed necessary by the authority having jurisdiction.
5. Identification of the type of alarm, initiating devices such as manual, automatic, sprinkler waterflow, sprinkler supervisory switches, etc., shall be separately indicated on electrically supervised imitating circuits to the main fire alarm control unit.

EXCEPTION: In Group R, Division 3 Occupancies.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

This existing SFM CFC Amendment for required fire alarm annunciation and zoning is being carried over for clarity, with and editorial terminology changes.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

~~907.9~~ **907.9.1 Zones.** Each floor shall be zoned separately and a zone shall not exceed 22,500 square feet (2090 m²). The length of any zone shall not exceed 300 feet (91 440 mm) in any direction.

Exception: Automatic sprinkler system zones shall not exceed the area permitted by NFPA 13.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Editorial renumbering only

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

~~907.9.1~~ **907.9.2 Zoning indicator panel.** A zoning indicator panel and the associated controls shall be provided in an approved location. The visual zone indication shall lock in until the system is reset and shall not be canceled by the operation of an audible-alarm silencing switch.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Editorial renumbering only

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

907.9.2 907.9.3 High-rise buildings. In buildings with a floor used for human occupancy that is located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, a separate zone by floor shall be provided for all of the following types of alarm-initiating devices where provided:

1. Smoke detectors.
2. Sprinkler water-flow devices.
3. Manual fire alarm boxes.
4. Other approved types of automatic fire detection devices or suppression systems.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Editorial renumbering only

Action Taken (Core Group):

☐ **Approved**

☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**

☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**

☐ **Disapproved**

☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

907.10.1.1 Public and common areas. Visible alarm notification appliances shall be provided in public areas and common areas.

907.10.1.2 Notification Appliances for the Hearing Impaired.

Approved visible alarm notification appliances for the hearing impaired shall be installed in the following areas:

1. Restrooms
2. Corridors
3. Music practice rooms
4. Band rooms
5. Gymnasiums
6. Multipurpose rooms
7. Occupational shops
8. Occupied rooms where ambient noise impairs hearing of the fire alarm
9. Lobbies
10. Meeting rooms
11. Any other areas for common use.

NOTE: This section is also adopted by the Division of the State Architect, Access Compliance, for buildings not regulated by the State Fire Marshal.

907.10.1.2 Employee work areas. Where employee work areas have audible alarm coverage, the notification appliance circuits serving the employee work areas shall be initially designed with a minimum of 20 percent spare capacity to account for the potential of adding visible notification appliances in the future to accommodate hearing impaired employee(s).

907.10.2 Audible alarms. Audible alarm notification appliances shall be provided and sound a distinctive sound that is not to be used for any purpose other than that of a fire alarm. The audible alarm notification appliances shall provide a sound pressure level of 15 decibels (dBA) above the average ambient sound level or 5 dBA above the maximum sound level having a duration of at least 60 seconds, whichever is greater, in every occupied space within the building. The minimum sound pressure levels shall be: ~~70~~ 75 dBA in occupancies in Groups R and I-1; 90 dBA in mechanical equipment rooms; and 60 dBA in other occupancies. The maximum sound pressure level for audible alarm notification appliances shall be ~~120~~ 110 dBA at the minimum hearing distance from the audible appliance. Where the average ambient noise is greater than ~~105~~ 95 dBA, visible alarm notification appliances shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 72 and audible alarm notification appliances shall not be required.

Exception: Visible alarm notification appliances shall be allowed in lieu of audible alarm notification appliances in critical care areas of Group I-2 occupancies.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

These amendments are required for correlation with the existing SFM CFC and NFPA 72 Amendments, existing CALOSHA requirements and the new ADA requirements which allow of a maximum of 110 dBA

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

907.10.2.1 Audible Alarm Signal. The audible signal shall be the standard fire alarm evacuation signal, ANSI S34.1 Audible Emergency Evacuation Signal, “three pulse temporal pattern”, as described in NFPA 72.

Exception: The use of the existing evacuation signaling scheme shall be permitted where approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Add new SFM amendment is required for clarity and correlation with NFPA 72 (2002), Section 6.8.6.4.1.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

907.11 Fire safety functions. Automatic fire detectors utilized for the purpose of performing fire safety functions shall be connected to the building's fire alarm control ~~unit~~ panel where a fire alarm system is ~~installed~~ required by Section 907.2. Detectors shall, upon actuation, perform the intended function and activate the alarm notification appliances or a visible and audible supervisory signal at a constantly attended location. In buildings not required to be equipped with a fire alarm system, the automatic fire detector shall be powered by normal electrical service and, upon actuation, perform the intended function. The detectors shall be located in accordance with NFPA 72.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

This SFM Amendment is for clarity and editorial. These fire alarm fire safety requirements apply to all installed fire alarm systems, not just required systems. Fire alarm control unit is the current terminology per definitions in IBC/IFC (2006) & NFPA 72 (2002).

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

907.12 Duct smoke detectors. Duct smoke detectors shall be connected to the building's fire alarm control ~~unit~~ panel when a fire alarm system is provided. Activation of a duct smoke detector shall initiate a visible and audible supervisory signal at a constantly attended location. Duct smoke detectors shall not be used as a substitute for required open area detection.

Exceptions:

1. The supervisory signal at a constantly attended location is not required where duct smoke detectors activate the building's alarm notification appliances.
2. In occupancies not required to be equipped with a fire alarm system, actuation of a smoke detector shall activate a visible and an audible signal in an approved location. Smoke detector trouble conditions shall activate a visible or audible signal in an approved location and shall be identified as air duct detector trouble.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Editorial. Fire alarm control unit is the current terminology per the definitions in IBC/IFC (2006) & NFPA 72 (2002).

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**

- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
☐ **Disapproved**
☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

907.15 Monitoring. Fire alarm systems required by this chapter or by the *International California Building Code* shall be monitored by an approved supervising station in accordance with NFPA 72.

Exception: Supervisory service is not required for:

1. Single- and multiple-station smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.10.
2. Smoke detectors in Group I-3 occupancies.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems in one- and two-family dwellings.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
☐ **Disapproved**
☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

907.17 Acceptance tests. Upon completion of the installation of the fire alarm system, alarm notification appliances and circuits, alarm-initiating devices and circuits, supervisory-signal initiating devices and circuits, signaling line circuits, ~~and~~ primary and secondary power supplies, fire safety function control devices and interfaces, and off-site monitoring equipment shall be tested in accordance with NFPA 72.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

This new SFM amendment is required for clarity and correlation with NFPA 72 (2002) testing requirements.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
☐ **Disapproved**
☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

907.20.3 Detector sensitivity. ~~Smoke~~ Detector sensitivity shall be checked within one year after installation and every alternate year thereafter. After the second calibration test, where sensitivity tests indicate that the detector has remained within its listed and marked sensitivity range (or 4-percent obscuration light grey smoke, if not marked), the length of time between calibration tests shall be permitted to be extended to a maximum of five years. Where the frequency is extended, records of detector-caused nuisance alarms and

subsequent trends of these alarms shall be maintained. In zones or areas where nuisance alarms show any increase over the previous year, calibration tests shall be performed.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

This new SFM amendment is required for clarity and correlation with NFPA 72 (2002) testing requirements which requires sensitivity testing only for smoke detectors.

Action Taken (Core Group):

☐ **Approved**

☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**

☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**

☐ **Disapproved**

☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

909.1 Scope and purpose. This section applies to mechanical or passive smoke control systems when they are required for new buildings or portions thereof by provisions of the *International California Building Code* or this code. The purpose of this section is to establish minimum requirements for the design, installation and acceptance testing of smoke control systems that are intended to provide a tenable environment for the evacuation or relocation of occupants. These provisions are not intended for the preservation of contents, the timely restoration of operations, or for assistance in fire suppression or overhaul activities. Smoke control systems regulated by this section serve a different purpose than the smoke- and heat-venting provisions found in Section 910. Mechanical smoke control systems shall not be considered exhaust systems under Chapter 5 of the *International California Mechanical Code*.

909.2 General design requirements. Buildings, structures, or parts thereof required by the *International California Building Code* or this code to have a smoke control system or systems shall have such systems designed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 909 and the generally accepted and well-established principles of engineering relevant to the design. The construction documents shall include sufficient information and detail to describe adequately the elements of the design necessary for the proper implementation of the smoke control systems. These documents shall be accompanied with sufficient information and analysis to demonstrate compliance with these provisions.

909.3 Special inspection and test requirements. In addition to the ordinary inspection and test requirements to which buildings, structures and parts thereof are required to undergo, smoke control systems subject to the provisions of Section 909 shall undergo special inspections and tests sufficient to verify the proper commissioning of the smoke control design in its final installed condition. The design submission accompanying the construction documents shall clearly detail procedures and methods to be used and the items subject to such inspections and tests. Such commissioning shall be in accordance with generally accepted engineering practice and, where possible, based on published standards for the particular testing involved. The special inspections and tests required by

this section shall be conducted under the same terms as in Section 1704 of the *International-California Building Code*.

909.4.3 Wind effect. The design shall consider the adverse effects of wind. Such consideration shall be consistent with the wind-loading provisions of the *International-California Building Code*.

909.5 Smoke barrier construction. Smoke barriers shall comply with the *International-California Building Code*. Smoke barriers shall be constructed and sealed to limit leakage areas exclusive of protected openings. The maximum allowable leakage area shall be the aggregate area calculated using the following leakage area ratios:

909.5.2 Opening protection. Openings in smoke barriers shall be protected by automatic-closing devices actuated by the required controls for the mechanical smoke control system. Door openings shall be protected by fire door assemblies complying with Section 715.4.3 of the *International-California Building Code*.

Exceptions:

1. Passive smoke control systems with automatic-closing devices actuated by spot-type smoke detectors listed for releasing service installed in accordance with Section 907.10.
2. Fixed openings between smoke zones that are protected utilizing the airflow method.
3. In Group I-2, where such doors are installed across corridors, a pair of opposite-swinging doors without a center mullion shall be installed having vision panels with fire protection-rated glazing materials in fire protection-rated frames, the area of which shall not exceed that tested. The doors shall be close-fitting within operational tolerances and shall not have undercuts, louvers or grilles. The doors shall have head and jamb stops, astragals or rabbets at meeting edges and shall be automatic-closing by smoke detection in accordance with Section 715.4.7.3 of the *International-California Building Code*. Positive-latching devices are not required.
4. Group I-3.
5. Openings between smoke zones with clear ceiling heights of 14 feet (4267 mm) or greater and bank-down capacity of greater than 20 minutes as determined by the design fire size.

909.5.2.1 Ducts and air transfer openings. Ducts and air transfer openings are required to be protected with a minimum Class II, 250°F (121°C) smoke damper complying with Section 716 of the *International-California Building Code*.

909.10.2 Ducts. Duct materials and joints shall be capable of withstanding the probable temperatures and pressures to which they are exposed as determined in accordance with Section 909.10.1. Ducts shall be constructed and supported in accordance with the *International-California Mechanical Code*. Ducts shall be leak tested to 1.5 times the maximum design pressure in accordance with nationally accepted practices. Measured leakage shall not exceed 5 percent of design flow. Results of such testing shall be a part of the documentation procedure. Ducts shall be supported directly from fire-resistance-rated structural elements of the building by substantial, noncombustible supports.

Exception: Flexible connections (for the purpose of vibration isolation) complying with

the ~~International~~ California Mechanical Code and which are constructed of approved fire-resistance-rated materials.

909.10.5 Fans. In addition to other requirements, belt-driven fans shall have 1.5 times the number of belts required for the design duty with the minimum number of belts being two. Fans shall be selected for stable performance based on normal temperature and, where applicable, elevated temperature. Calculations and manufacturer's fan curves shall be part of the documentation procedures. Fans shall be supported and restrained by noncombustible devices in accordance with the structural design requirements of Chapter 16 of the ~~International~~ California Building Code. Motors driving fans shall not be operated beyond their nameplate horsepower (kilowatts) as determined from measurement of actual current draw and shall have a minimum service factor of 1.15.

909.11 Power systems. The smoke control system shall be supplied with two sources of power. Primary power shall be from the normal building power system. Secondary power shall be from an approved standby source complying with this code or the ~~ICC~~ California Electrical Code. The standby power source and its transfer switches shall be in a separate room from the normal power transformers and switch gear and shall be enclosed in a room constructed of not less than 1-hour fire barriers ventilated directly to and from the exterior. Power distribution from the two sources shall be by independent routes. Transfer to full standby power shall be automatic and within 60 seconds of failure of the primary power. The systems shall comply with this code or the ~~ICC~~ California Electrical Code.

909.12.1 Wiring. In addition to meeting requirements of this code or the ~~ICC~~ California Electrical Code, all wiring, regardless of voltage, shall be fully enclosed within continuous raceways.

909.16.3 Control action and priorities. The fire-fighter's control panel actions shall be as follows:

1. ON-OFF and OPEN-CLOSE control actions shall have the highest priority of any control point within the building. Once issued from the fire-fighter's control panel, no automatic or manual control from any other control point within the building shall contradict the control action. Where automatic means are provided to interrupt normal, nonemergency equipment operation or produce a specific result to safeguard the building or equipment (i.e., duct freeze stats, duct smoke detectors, high-temperature cutouts, temperature-actuated linkage and similar devices), such means shall be capable of being overridden by the fire-fighter's control panel. The last control action as indicated by each fire-fighter's control panel switch position shall prevail. In no case shall control actions require the smoke control system to assume more than one configuration at any one time.

Exception: Power disconnects required by this code or the ~~ICC~~ California Electrical Code.

2. Only the AUTO position of each three-position fire-fighter's control panel switch shall allow automatic or manual control action from other control points within the building. The AUTO position shall be the NORMAL, nonemergency, building control position. Where a fire-fighter's control panel is in the AUTO position, the actual status of the device (on, off, open, closed) shall continue to be indicated by the status indicator

described above. When directed by an automatic signal to assume an emergency condition, the NORMAL position shall become the emergency condition for that device or group of devices within the zone. In no case shall control actions require the smoke control system to assume more than one configuration at any one time.

911.2 Required deflagration venting. Areas that are required to be provided with deflagration venting shall comply with the following:

1. Walls, ceilings and roofs exposing surrounding areas shall be designed to resist a minimum internal pressure of 100 pounds per square foot (psf) (4788 Pa). The minimum internal design pressure shall not be less than five times the maximum internal relief pressure specified in Section 911.2, Item 5.

2. Deflagration venting shall be provided only in exterior walls and roofs.

Exception: Where sufficient exterior wall and roof venting cannot be provided because of inadequate exterior wall or roof area, deflagration venting shall be allowed by specially designed shafts vented to the exterior of the building.

3. Deflagration venting shall be designed to prevent unacceptable structural damage. Where relieving a deflagration, vent closures shall not produce projectiles of sufficient velocity and mass to cause life threatening injuries to the occupants or other persons on the property or adjacent public ways.

4. The aggregate clear area of vents and venting devices shall be governed by the pressure resistance of the construction assemblies specified in Item 1 of this section and the maximum internal pressure allowed by Item 5 of this section.

5. Vents shall be designed to withstand loads in accordance with the *International California Building Code*. Vents shall consist of any one or any combination of the following to relieve at a maximum internal pressure of 20 pounds per square foot (958 Pa), but not less than the loads required by the *International-California Building Code*:

5.1. Exterior walls designed to release outward.

5.2. Hatch covers.

5.3. Outward swinging doors.

5.4. Roofs designed to uplift.

5.5. Venting devices listed for the purpose.

6. Vents designed to release from the exterior walls or roofs of the building when venting a deflagration shall discharge directly to the exterior of the building where an unoccupied space not less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) in width is provided between the exterior walls of the building and the property line.

Exception: Vents complying with Item 7 of this section.

7. Vents designed to remain attached to the building when venting a deflagration shall be so located that the discharge opening shall not be less than 10 feet (3048 mm) vertically from window openings and exits in the building and 20 feet (6096 mm) horizontally from exits in the building, from window openings and exits in adjacent buildings on the same property, and from the property line.

8. Discharge from vents shall not be into the interior of the building.

912.5 Backflow protection. The potable water supply to automatic sprinkler and standpipe systems shall be protected against backflow as required by the *International California Plumbing Code*.

912.6 Inspection, testing and maintenance. All fire department connections shall be periodically inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR NFPA-25.

913.5 Testing and maintenance. Fire pumps shall be inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with the requirements of this section and Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR NFPA-25.

914.1 General. This section shall specify where fire protection systems are required based on the detailed requirements of use and occupancy of the *International-California Building Code*.

914.2.1 Automatic sprinkler system. The covered mall building and buildings connected shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.1.1, which shall comply with the following:

1. The automatic sprinkler system shall be complete and operative throughout occupied space in the covered mall building prior to occupancy of any of the tenant spaces. Unoccupied tenant spaces shall be similarly protected unless provided with approved alternate protection.
2. Sprinkler protection for the mall shall be independent from that provided for tenant spaces or anchors. Where tenant spaces are supplied by the same system, they shall be independently controlled.

Exception: An automatic sprinkler system shall not be required in space or areas of open parking garages constructed in accordance with Section 406.2 of the *International-California Building Code*.

914.3.1 Automatic sprinkler system. Buildings and structures shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and a secondary water supply where required by Section 903.3.5.2.

Exception: An automatic sprinkler system shall not be required in spaces or areas of:

1. Open parking garages in accordance with Section 406.3 of the *International-California Building Code*.
2. Telecommunication equipment buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries and standby engines, provided that those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with an automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 and are separated from the remainder of the building with fire barriers consisting of not less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated walls and 2-hour fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling assemblies.

914.5.3 Compartment smoke control system. Where compartmentation is required by Section 405.4 of the *International-California Building Code*, each compartment shall have an independent smoke-control system. The system shall be automatically activated and capable of manual operation in accordance with Section 907.2.18.

914.10 Drying rooms. Drying rooms designed for high-hazard materials and processes, including special occupancies as provided for in Chapter 4 of the *International-California*

Building Code, shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system complying with the provisions of Chapter 9.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Throughout document “International” is changed to California

Sections 901.6.1, 904.5, 904.6, 904.7, 904.7.1, 904.8, 904.9 904.10 904.11.6, 912.6 and 913.5

California Health and Safety Code (H & S)

H & S 13195. The State Fire Marshal shall adopt and administer the regulations and building standards he or she deems necessary in order to (1) establish and control a program for servicing, testing, and maintaining all automatic fire extinguishing systems, including but not limited to, fire sprinkler systems, engineered and pre-engineered fixed extinguishing systems, standpipe systems, and water flow alarm devices and (2) establish minimum frequencies of service, inspection, and testing for the various types of automatic fire extinguishing systems. All tests of automatic sprinkler systems shall include a test of all supervisory signaling equipment that is provided to determine whether a condition exists that will impair the satisfactory operation of the system. The regulations and building standards established by the State Fire Marshal for servicing, testing, and maintaining automatic fire extinguishing systems shall consider the requirements of the applicable standards of the National Fire Protection Association and the voluntary standards published by the State Fire Marshal entitled the "California Voluntary Standards for Residential Sprinkler Systems," dated January 1982.

H & S 13195.5. Service, Testing, and Maintenance.

Every automatic fire extinguishing system, including, but not limited to, fire sprinkler systems, engineered and pre-engineered fixed extinguishing systems, standpipe systems, and alarm and supervisory equipment attached to those systems shall be serviced, tested, and maintained in accordance with the regulations and building standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Section 13195.

Section 904.11

Changes in the cooking medium and appliance efficiency in modern restaurants have significantly altered the fire hazard in cooking areas. This necessitated a change in the UL testing standards for fixed extinguishing systems in 1994. Although it has been almost 10 years since the issuance of the new standard many existing locations are still protected by non-compliant systems even though they are using the newer cooking mediums and high efficiency appliances. This represents a risk of loss of property and personal injury as these non-compliant systems have been shown to lack effectiveness in extinguishing fires under modern conditions. Current code and manufacturer's requirements call for a semi-annual service/maintenance of all restaurant fire suppression systems. The State Fire Marshal has determined that it is not in the public interest to

continue to service and certify fire suppression systems that do not meet the requirements of UL 300.

The State Fire Marshal has determined that this regulatory action will produce a significant public and private benefit by reducing the risk of property loss and/or personal injury to the owners of the commercial cooking equipment, the public, and surrounding businesses. It should also reduce the cost of fighting fires at restaurants that are properly protected.

Sections 904.11.5, 904.11.5.2, 906.1, 906.2, 906.3, 906.4, 906.5, 906.6, 906.7, 906.8, 906.9 and 906.10,

H & S Code 13160. Regulations and standards; administration. With the advice of the State Fire Advisory Board, the State Fire Marshal shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and administer regulations and standards as he or she may deem necessary for the protection and preservation of life and property to control the servicing, including charging, and testing, of all portable fire extinguishers for controlling and extinguishing fires, and for controlling the sale and marketing of all such devices with respect to conformance with standards of their use, capacity, and effectiveness. In adopting the regulations, the State Fire Marshal shall consider the standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

13161. Legislative intention. It is the legislative intention in enacting this chapter that the provisions of this chapter and the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter shall apply uniformly throughout the State of California and no county, city, city or county or district shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or rule or regulation regarding portable fire extinguishers which is inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter.

IFC Section

Title 19 Section

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 904.11.5 | 573 |
| 906.1 Exception | Not consistent with existing requirements of Title 19 |
| 906.1 (2) | 573 (b) |
| 906.2 | Health and Safety Code Section 13160 |
| 906.2 Exception 2-2.5 | Not consistent with existing requirements of Title 19 |
| 906.3 | 565 and 567- 573 |
| 906.4 | 573 |
| 906.5 | 567 (j) |
| 906.6 | 567 (i) |
| 906.7 | 567.3/4 |
| 906.8 exception 1 | 567.2 |
| 906.9 | 567.6 |
| 906.10 | 567.3 |

Action Taken (Core Group):

☐ **Approved**

☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**

☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**

☐ **Disapproved**

☒ **Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)**

Chapter 10 – Means of Egress

Increases Table 1005.1 of the IFC and IBC Table 1005.1 [Egress Width Per Occupant Served] to the width per occupant served, to remain consistent with Group H Occupancies and maintain the current standard of care of the 2001 CBC.

**TABLE 1005.1
EGRESS WIDTH PER OCCUPANT SERVED OCCUPANCY WITHOUT SPRINKLER
SYSTEM WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM ^a**

| OCCUPANCY | WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM | | WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM ^a | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Stairways (inches per occupant) | Other egress components (inches per occupant) | Stairways (inches per occupant) | Other egress components (inches per occupant) |
| Occupancies other than those listed below | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.15 |
| Hazardous: H-1, H-2, H-3 and H-4 | 0.7 Not Applicable | 0.4 Not Applicable | 0.3 0.7 | 0.2 0.4 |
| Institutional: I-2 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | 0.3 | 0.2 |

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

a. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

South Comments:

Why do you need a wider exit width in an H? What happens with a toxic gas? What if it is the exit width out of a gas room? After much discussion South disagrees. Go with what is in the IBC. NOTE: If this would come into affect due to area or occupant load, travel distance would be more critical and two exits would already be required.

(Amend IFC) 1008.1.3.6 Special provisions. School classrooms constructed after January 1, 1990, not equipped with automatic sprinkler systems, which have metal grilles or bars on all their windows and do not have at least two exit doors within 3 feet (914 mm) of each end of the classroom opening to the exterior of the building or to a common hallway used for evacuation purposes, shall have an inside release for the grilles or bars on at least one window farthest from the exit doors. The window or windows with the inside release shall be clearly marked as emergency exits.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)

(Amend IFC) 1008.1.8.6 Delayed egress locks. Approved, listed, delayed egress locks shall be permitted to be installed on doors serving any occupancy except Group A, E and H occupancies in buildings that are equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 ~~or and~~ an approved automatic smoke ~~or heat~~ detection system installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors unlock in accordance with Items 1 through 6 below. A building occupant shall not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with a delayed egress lock before entering an exit. Delayed egress devices shall conform to all of the following:

1. The doors unlock upon actuation of the automatic sprinkler system or automatic ~~fire~~ smoke detection system.
2. The doors unlock upon loss of electrical power controlling the lock or lock mechanism, to any one of the following:
 - 2.1 The egress-control device itself.
 - 2.2 The smoke detection system.
 - 2.3 Means of egress illumination as required by Section 1006.
3. The door locks shall have the capability of being unlocked by a signal from the fire command center, a switch located in an approved location.
4. The initiation of an irreversible process which will release the latch in not more than 15 seconds when a force of not more than 15 pounds (67 N) is applied for 1 second to the release device. Initiation of the irreversible process shall activate an audible signal in the vicinity of the door. Once the door lock has been released by the application of force to the releasing device, relocking shall be by manual means only. The time delay established for each egress-control device shall not be field adjustable.

Exception: Where approved, In facilities housing Alzheimers or dementia clients, a delay of not more than 30 seconds is permitted.

5. A sign shall be provided on the door located above and within 12 inches (305 mm) of the release device reading: "KEEP PUSHING. THIS DOOR WILL OPEN IN 15 [30] SECONDS. ALARM WILL SOUND" INPUSH UNTIL ALARM SOUNDS. DOOR CAN BE OPENED IN 15 [30] SECONDS. Sign lettering shall be at least 1 inch (25mm) in height and shall have a stroke of not less than 1/8 inch (3.2 mm).
6. Emergency lighting shall be provided at the door.
7. Actuation of the panic bar or other door-latching hardware shall activate an audible signal at the door.
8. The unlatching shall not require more than one operation.
9. Regardless of the means of deactivation, relocking of the egress-control device shall be by manual means only at the door.
10. A tactile sign shall also be provided in Braille and raised characters.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- [] Approved
 [] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
 [] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
 [] Disapproved

IFC and IBC Chapter 10 Means of Egress, Table 1015.1

Reduce the IFC and IBC Table 1015.1 [Exit Access Travel Distances] for H occupancies to maintain the current standard of care of the 2001 CBC Article 1007.4.2.1. The exit access travel distance stated in Table 1015.1 of the IBC and IFC is much greater than allowed by current code. In order to maintain the current standard of care we recommend the travel distances be reduced to current code distances.

TABLE 1015.1
EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCE ^a

| OCCUPANCY | WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet) | WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet) |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| A, E, F-1, I-1, M, R, S-1 | 200 | 250 ^b |
| B | 200 | 300 ^c |
| F-2, S-2, U | 300 | 400 ^b |
| H-1 | Not Permitted | 75 ^c |
| H-2 | Not Permitted | 400 <u>75</u> ^c |
| H-3 | Not Permitted | 450 <u>75</u> ^c |
| H-4 | Not Permitted | 475 <u>100</u> ^c |
| H-5 | Not Permitted | 200 <u>100</u> ^c |
| I-2, I-3, I-4 | 150 | 200 ^c |

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

a. See the following sections for modifications to exit access travel distance requirements:

Section 402 of the *International Building Code*: For the distance limitation in malls.

Section 404 of the *International Building Code*: For the distance limitation through an atrium space.

Section **1015.2** : For increased limitation in Groups F-1 and S-1.

Section **1024.7** : For increased limitation in assembly seating.

Section **1024.7** : For increased limitation for assembly open-air seating.

Section **1018.2** : For buildings with one exit.

Chapter 31 of the *International Building Code*: For the limitation in temporary structures.

b. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section **903.3.1.1** or **903.3.1.2** . See Section **903** for occupancies where sprinkler systems according to Section **903.3.1.2** are permitted.

c. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section **903.3.1.1** .

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

South Comments:

This may be a comparison between items from the Uniform to the International where we are not comparing the same information. South is in disagreement. Note: the overall travel distance is less in the International, therefore accept as is.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)

(Amend IFC) 1025.6. Public address system. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108.9, a public address system with an emergency backup power system shall be required for all buildings or structures constructed on or after July 1, 1991, which are intended for public assemblies of 10,000 or more persons.

Existing buildings or structures intended for public assemblies of 10,000 or more persons, which, on or after January 1, 1991 have or subsequently have installed a public address system, shall have an emergency backup power system for the public address system.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)

Section 1026 Emergency Escape and Rescue [B]

1026.1 General. In addition to the means of egress required by this chapter, provisions shall be made for emergency escape and rescue in Group R and I-1 occupancies. Basements and sleeping rooms below the fourth story above grade plane shall have at least one exterior emergency escape and rescue opening in accordance with this section. Where basements contain one or more sleeping rooms, emergency egress and rescue openings shall be required in each sleeping room, but shall not be required in adjoining areas of the basement. Such openings shall open directly into a public way or to a yard or court that opens to a public way.

Exceptions:

- ~~1. In other than Group R-3 occupancies, buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.~~
- ~~2. In other than Group R-3 occupancies, sleeping rooms provided with a door to a fire-resistance-rated corridor having access to two remote exits in opposite directions.~~
13. The emergency escape and rescue opening is permitted to open onto a balcony within an atrium in accordance with the requirements of Section 404 of the

International Building Code, provided the balcony provides access to an exit and the dwelling unit or sleeping unit has a means of egress that is not open to the atrium.

24. Basements without sleeping rooms with a ceiling height of less than 80 inches (2032 mm) shall not be required to have emergency escape and rescue windows.

35. High-rise buildings without sleeping rooms in accordance with Section 403 of the International Building Code.

46. Emergency escape and rescue openings are not required from basements or sleeping rooms that have an exit door or exit access door that opens directly into a public way or to a yard, court or exterior exit balcony that ~~opens~~ provides access to a public way.

57. Basements without habitable spaces and having no more than 200 square feet (18.6 m²) in floor area shall not be required to have emergency escape windows.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Per NFPA, nationwide between 1994 through 1998 fire deaths in homes happened between midnight and 6 AM 49.7% (nearly ½) of the time. During these hours, most people would be asleep in their sleeping areas. Because of this, emergency escape and rescue openings have been required for sleeping rooms in R occupancies built in California for more than 50 years. Without the requirement for emergency escape and rescue openings, we could find that the exterior walls of the sleeping rooms are built on the property line, eliminating access to them or worse yet, have no exterior walls at all. Firefighter safety is also affected as not only residents may be forced to exit the structure through the emergency escape and rescue openings. Firefighters have found it necessary to directly enter residential occupancy's sleeping rooms through direct access methods as well as being forced out these same openings when the emergency situation got out of control. The existing exception 1 could eliminate these openings based on the installation of fire sprinkler systems, which could allow for the elimination of fire sprinklers in attics, bathrooms, closets and garages. Fires in these unsprinklered areas may generate quantities of smoke, which necessitate alternate egress paths for the occupants. The existing exception 2 allows for elimination of the rescue openings when direct access is provided to a rated corridor that can have non-rated penetrations or doors propped open. This may leave sleeping residents with little options for their escape or rescue in an emergency. The existing exception 4 eliminates rescue openings for basements based solely on ceiling height leaving sleeping occupants with little avenue for escape. The existing exception 5 eliminates rescue openings for high-rise buildings based on the fact that the building is a high rise. Since the Fire Department typically has easy access to the first four floors of most buildings, there is no reason to give high rise buildings with sleeping rooms an exception to the first four floors any more than any other multistory building less than 75 feet in height. The existing exception 6 allows an exception for rescue openings when a door is provided to specified outdoor areas. Having a door to a yard, court or exterior exit balcony that simply opens to a public way does not guarantee that it will provide access to the public way.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

1026.4 Operational constraints. Emergency escape and rescue openings and any exit doors shall be maintained free of any obstructions other than those allowed by this section and shall be operational from the inside of the room without the use of keys or tools. Bars, grilles, grates or similar devices are permitted to be placed over emergency escape and rescue openings provided the minimum net clear opening size complies with Section 1026.2 and such devices shall be releasable or removable from the inside without the use of a key, tool, special knowledge or effort or force greater than that which is required for normal operation of the escape and rescue opening. Where such bars, grilles, grates or similar devices are installed ~~in existing buildings~~, smoke alarms shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.2.10 regardless of the valuation of the alteration. The release mechanism shall be maintained operable at all times.

Such bars, grills, grates or any similar devices shall be equipped with an approved exterior release device for use by the fire department only when required by the authority having jurisdiction.

When security bars (burglar bars) are installed on emergency escape and rescue openings and doors, such devices shall comply with the California Building Code Standard XXXXX.

Group R Division 1 occupancies provided with a monitored fire sprinkler system is accordance with section 903.2.7 and designed in accordance with NFPA 13 may have openable windows permanently restricted to a maximum 4-inch (102mm) open position.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

(N) Bars, grills, grates and similar devices used for security purposes have contributed to many fire deaths and injuries. When used on emergency escape and rescue opening and doors, these devices can greatly slowdown or prevent the victims of residential emergencies from exiting the building. Because of this, it is very important that we maintain the existing amendments to the California Fire and Building codes in regards to bars, grills, grates or similar devices.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

Chapter 12 – Dry Cleaning

Chapter 13 – Combustible Dust-Producing Operations

Chapter 14 – Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition

Chapter 15 – Flammable Finishes

Chapter 16 – Fruit and Crop Ripening

Chapter 17 – Fumigation and Thermal Insecticidal Fogging

Chapter 18 – Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities

Chapter 19 – Lumber Yards and Woodworking Facilities

Chapter 20 – Manufacture of Organic Coatings

Chapter 21 – Industrial Ovens

2106.3 Fire extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers complying with Section 906 shall be provided not closer than 15 feet (4572 mm) or a maximum of 50 feet (15 240 mm) ~~or in accordance with NFPA 10.~~ This shall apply to the oven and related equipment.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

H & S Code 13160. Regulations and standards; administration. With the advice of the State Fire Advisory Board, the State Fire Marshal shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and administer regulations and standards as he or she may deem necessary for the protection and preservation of life and property to control the servicing, including charging, and testing, of all portable fire extinguishers for controlling and extinguishing fires, and for controlling the sale and marketing of all such devices with respect to conformance with standards of their use, capacity, and effectiveness. In adopting the regulations, the State Fire Marshal shall consider the standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

13161. Legislative intention. It is the legislative intention in enacting this chapter that the provisions of this chapter and the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter shall apply uniformly throughout the State of California and no county, city, city or county or district shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or rule or regulation regarding portable fire extinguishers which is inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter.

IFC Section

Title 19 Section

2106.3

NFPA 10 contains no specific requirements and is not adopted in California

Action Taken (Core Group):

☐ **Approved**

☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**

☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**

☐ **Disapproved**

☒ **Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)**

Chapter 22 – Motor Fuel-Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages

Chapter 23 – High-Pile Combustible Storage

Chapter 24 – Tents, Canopies and Other Membrane Structures

Chapter 25 – Tire Rebuilding and Tire Storage

Chapter 26 – Welding and Other Hot Work

Chapter 27 – Hazardous Materials – General Provisions

Purpose of Change:

Section 2701.5.1 of the 2006 IFC provides the general guidelines for the submittal of a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP). The Office of the State Fire Marshal is proposing to add the requirement that the HMMP shall also comply with the provisions of the Health and Safety Code and Title 19 to ensure that the HMMP provides the necessary information to comply with the minimum statewide standards for the plan.

2701.5.1 Hazardous Materials Management Plan. Where required by the fire code official, each application for a permit shall include a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP). The HMMP shall include a facility site plan designating the following:

1. Storage and use areas.
2. Maximum amount of each material stored or used in each area.
3. Range of container sizes.
4. Locations of emergency isolation and mitigation valves and devices.
5. Product conveying piping containing liquids or gases, other than utility-owned fuel gas lines and low- pressure fuel gas lines.
6. On and off positions of valves for valves that are of the self –indicating type.
7. Storage plan showing the intended storage arrangement, including the location and dimensions of aisles.

8. The location and type of emergency equipment. The plans shall be legible and drawn approximately to scale. Separate distribution systems are allowed to be shown on separate pages.

{For SFM} The HMMP shall comply with Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Sections 25500 through 25545, and Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 3.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

South AGREES. This is the same comment turned in for Core Team review.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)

Purpose of Change:

Section 2701.5.2 of the 2006 IFC provides the general guidelines for the submittal of a Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS). The Office of the State Fire Marshal is proposing to add the requirement that the HMIS shall also comply with the provisions of the Health and Safety Code and Title 19 to ensure that the HMIS provides the necessary information to comply with the minimum statewide standards for the inventory statement.

2701.5.2 Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS). Where required by the fire code official, an applicant for a permit shall include an HMIS, such as SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986), Title III, Tier II Report, or other approved statement. The HMIS shall include the following information:

1. Manufacturer's name.
2. Chemical name, trade names, hazardous ingredients.
3. Hazard classification.
4. MSDS or equivalent.
5. United Nations (UN), North America (NA), or the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) identification number.
6. Maximum quantity stored or used on-site at one time.
7. Storage conditions related to the storage type, temperature and pressure.

{For SFM} The HMIS shall comply with the Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Sections 25500 through 25545, and Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 3.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

South AGREES. This is the same comment turned in for Core Team review.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)**

Section 2704.3.1

Purpose of Change:

Section 2704.3.1 of the 2006 IFC provides the general requirements for exhaust ventilation systems. The Office of the State Fire Marshal is proposing to add an “Exception” to delete the requirement for a manual exhaust ventilation shutoff switch when all of the hazardous dusts, mists, fumes, vapors, and gases are completely exhausted outside of the building. To provide a manual shutoff switch in this instance would increase the likelihood of hazardous components migrating throughout the interior of the building and exposing its’ occupants.

2704.3.1 System Requirements. Exhaust ventilation systems shall comply with all of the following:

1. Installation shall be in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*.
2. Mechanical ventilation shall be at a rate of not less than 1 cubic foot per minute per square foot [0.00508 m³/(sm²)] of floor area over the storage area.
3. Systems shall operate continuously unless alternative designs are approved.
4. A manual shutoff control shall be provided outside of the room in a position adjacent to the access door to the room or in an approved location. The switch shall be of the break –glass or other approved type and shall be labeled “VENTILATION SYSTEM EMERGENCY SHUTOFF”.

EXCEPTION: {For SFM} When exhaust systems containing explosive, corrosive, combustible, flammable or highly toxic dusts, mists, fumes, vapors, or gases are 100 percent exhausted to the outside, an emergency ventilation system shutoff is not required.

5. Exhaust ventilation shall be designed to consider the density of the potential fumes or vapors released. For fumes or vapors that are heavier than air, exhaust shall be taken from a point within 12 inches (305 mm) of the floor. For fumes or vapors that are lighter than air, exhaust shall be taken from a point within 12 inches (305 mm) of the highest point of the room.
6. The location of both the exhaust and inlet air openings shall be designed to provide air movement across all portions of the floor or room to prevent the accumulation of vapors.
7. Exhaust air shall not be recirculated to occupied areas if the materials stored are capable of emitting hazardous vapors and contaminants have not been removed. Air-contaminated with explosive or flammable vapors, fumes, or

dusts; flammable, highly toxic or toxic gases; or radioactive materials shall not be recirculated.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

SOUTH – cannot support at this time. This would limit the first responder's option to control an emergency situation. Just because the provision exists in the CFC currently, doesn't mean it was justified.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)

Chapter 28 – Aerosols

Chapter 29 – Combustible Fibers

Chapter 30 – Compressed Gases

Chapter 31 – Corrosive Materials

Section 3104.2.1

Purpose of Change:

The change would maintain the current requirement for secondary containment found in the 2001 California Fire Code under Sections 8003.1.3.3 and Table 8003.1-A.

3104.2.1 Above-ground outside storage tanks.

When required by Section 2704.2.2 above-ground outside storage tanks ~~exceeding an aggregate quantity of 1,000 gallons (3785 L) of corrosive liquids shall be provided with secondary containment in accordance with Section 2704.2.2~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

South does not support. This is already addressed...what is the definition of a tank is more an issue. Containment is an issue already due to Water Quality and other Environmental issues. This eliminates the requirement to provide containment for example: 3,000 55-gallon drums outside.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)

Chapter 32 – Cryogenic Fluids

Chapter 33 – Explosives and Fireworks

Chapter 34 – Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Chapter 35 – Flammable Gases

Chapter 36 – Flammable Solids

Chapter 37 – Highly Toxic and Toxic Materials

Section 3704.2.2.7

Purpose of Change:

We propose that the California State Fire Marshal in the adoption of the 2006 CFC delete Exception 2 of IFC 3704.2.2.7 Treatment Systems.

It is our feeling that although Exception 1 utilizes new and available technologies, Exception substantially reduces Community and Emergency Responder Safety. Elimination of abatement or containment systems for Toxic Gases reduces the current standard of care and exposes the local community to extraordinary Health Hazards. Although the utilization of a modern shut off valve is a positive step. There are toxic leak paths that exist around the valve and through other appurtenances.

3704.2.2.7 Treatment systems. The exhaust ventilation from gas cabinets, exhausted enclosures and gas rooms, and local exhaust systems required in Sections 3704.2.2.4 and 3704.2.2.5 shall be directed to a treatment system. The treatment system shall be utilized to handle the accidental release of gas and to process exhaust ventilation. The treatment system shall be designed in accordance with Sections 3704.2.2.7.1 through 3704.2.2.7.5 and Section 510 of the *International Mechanical Code*.

Exceptions:

1. Highly toxic and toxic gases—storage. A treatment system is not required for cylinders, containers and tanks in storage when all of the following controls are provided:

- 1.1. Valve outlets are equipped with gas-tight outlet plugs or caps.
- 1.2. Handwheel-operated valves have handles secured to prevent movement.
- 1.3. Approved containment vessels or containment systems are provided in accordance with Section 3704.2.2.3 .

~~2. Toxic gases—use. Treatment systems are not required for toxic gases supplied by cylinders or portable tanks not exceeding 660 gallons (2 498 L) liquid capacity when the following are provided:~~

~~2.1. A gas detection system with a sensing interval not exceeding 5 minutes.~~

~~2.2. An approved automatic closing fail safe valve located immediately adjacent to cylinder valves. The fail safe valve shall close when gas is detected at the permissible exposure limit (PEL) by a gas detection system monitoring the exhaust system at the point of discharge from the gas cabinet, exhausted enclosure, ventilated enclosure or gas room. The gas detection shall comply with Section 3704.2.2.10.~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

AM&M's have been accepted in the past for this type of system. This gives specific criteria for utilizing this type of criteria. The current allowance would ONLY be applicable to toxic and not highly toxic gases. South is not in support of this change.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)**

Section 3705.1, Delete exception #2

Purpose of Change:

We propose to delete Section 3705.1, exception #2 that exempts Group H-5 Occupancies from the safeguards required by this Section for Ozone Gas Generating equipment. Since the semiconductor industry uses Ozone Gas generators, which is a Fire Code defined Highly Toxic Gas, they should be included in the safeguards provided by this Section of the Code. It simply retains the Standard of Care found in the 2001 California Fire Code in Appendix II-I.

3705.1 Scope. Ozone gas generators having a maximum ozone-generating capacity of 0.5 pound (0.23 kg) or more over a 24-hour period shall be in accordance with this section.

Exception: Ozone-generating equipment used in Group R-3 occupancies.
~~Ozone-generating equipment used in Group H-5 occupancies.~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

South is in support of the North!! The specific requirements for ozone will require additional safeguards that would not otherwise be in an H5.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)**

Chapter 38 – Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Chapter 39 – Organic Peroxides

Chapter 40 – Oxidizers

Chapter 41 – Pyrophoric Materials

Chapter 42 – Pyroxylin (Cellulose Nitrate) Plastic

Chapter 43 – Unstable (Reactive) Materials

Chapter 44 – Water-Reactive Solids and Liquids

Chapter 45 – Reference Standards

NFPA-72 - 2002 National Fire Alarm Code

~~5.12.4~~

~~Each manual fire alarm box shall be securely mounted. The operable part of each manual fire alarm box shall be not less than 3 ⁺/₂ ft (1.1 m) and not more than 4 ft (1.22m) above floor level.~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Repeal existing SFM Amendment, which is already addressed by and IBC Section 907.3.2 and IFC Section 907.4.2.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

4.4.4.4. Wiring. The installation of all wiring, cable and equipment shall be in accordance with NFPA 70 *California National Electrical Code*, and specifically with Article 760, 770 and 800, where applicable. Optical fiber cables shall be protected against mechanical injury in accordance with Article 760.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Carry over existing editorial SFM Amendment specifying the *California Electrical Code*.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

5.12.8 Additional fire alarm boxes shall be provided so that the travel distance to the nearest fire alarm box shall not be in excess of 61m (200 ft) measured horizontally on the same floor.

Exception: When individual dwelling units are served by a single exit stairway, additional boxes at other than the ground floor may be omitted.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

The *Exception* in this existing SFM Amendment to the 2002 CBC and CFC was inadvertently omitted in the 2005 supplement.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

6.4.2.2.2

Exception: (4) Where the vertically run conductors are contained in a 2-hour rated cable assembly, or enclosed (installed) in a 2-hour rated enclosure or a listed circuit integrity (C.I.) cable, which meets or exceeds a 2-hour fire resistive rating.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Carry over existing 2001 CBC/CFC SFM Amendment “exception” for vertically run conductors contained in a 2-hour rated cable assembly, installed in a 2-hour rated enclosure or listed circuit integrity cable which complies with a 2-hour fire resistive rating.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review**

6.8.5.4.

(5) Operation of a patient room smoke detector in Group I, Division 1.1, 1.2 and 2 Occupancies shall not include alarm verification feature.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Carry over existing 2001 CBC/CFC SFM Amendment for patient rooms in Group I Occupancies.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

6.8.5.4.1 (2) A smoke detector that is continuously subjected to a smoke concentration above alarm threshold does not delay the system within functions of 4.4.3, 6.8.1.1, or 6.15.2.1 by more than 30 seconds by more than 1 minute.-

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Carry over existing 2001 CBC/CFC SFM Amendment and editorial change:

Note: Part of this existing SFM Amendment was inadvertently omitted in the 2006 CBC/CFC supplement.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

7.4.1.2. The total sound pressure level produced by combining the ambient sound pressure level with all audible notification appliances operation shall not exceed 120 110 dBA anywhere in the occupied area.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Carry over existing SFM Amendment, required for correlation with existing CALOSHA requirements.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

7.4.3.1 Audible02/03/2006 1:51 PM notification appliances intended for operation in the private mode shall have a sound level of not less than 45dBA at 10 feet (3m) or more than ~~110~~ ~~120~~ dBA at the minimum hearing distance from the audible appliance.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Carry over existing SFM Amendment, required for correlation with existing CALOSHA requirements

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

7.4.3.2.1. Audible notification appliances intended for operation in the public mode shall have a sound level of not less than 75 dBA at 3 m (10 ft) or more than ~~120~~ ~~110~~ dBA at the minimum hearing distance from the audible appliance.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Carry over existing SFM Amendment, required for correlation with existing CALOSHA requirements.

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ Approved
- ☐ Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
- ☐ Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
- ☐ Disapproved
- ☐ Core Group Did Not Review

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Template:

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Action Taken (Core Group):

- ☐ **Approved**
- ☐ **Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification**
- ☐ **Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle**
- ☐ **Disapproved**
- ☐ **Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)**

DRAFT